# CHAPTER FOUR: MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cultural Resources Team of the Southeast Region offers the following management recommendations to assist resource managers in identifying areas for further research, expanding existing interpretive programs, and maintaining records related to historic cultural resources. We provide some preliminary recommendations for the management and treatment of cultural resources that should be incorporated into the park's Resource Management Plan (RMP).

The List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory for CASA previously included three structures, all of which are listed on the National Register. The LCS update added eight properties to the list, seven of which are eligible for the National Register. The ineligible structure is a nonhistoric commemorative marker placed in honor of the Castillo's tricentennial in 1972. Although the Tricentennial Marker fails to satisfy the National Register's fifty-year requirement, it is managed as a cultural resource. Existing National Register documentation for CASA included Castillo de San Marcos, the water battery, and the City Gate as contributing features. The revised National Register documentation prepared by the LCS team adds the moat, covered way, glacis, ravelin, seawall, and hot shot furnace as contributing structures within the district. It also provides a more fully developed contextual history of Castillo de San Marcos and the other contributing structures.

The resources at CASA are well documented through two Historic Structure Reports, numerous special history studies, journal articles, and archeological reports. These studies and reports cover virtually all aspects of the Castillo's long history with a great deal of detail. A number of reports have also been written concerning the structural stability of the Castillo, an ongoing concern for park management. The 1996 RMP called for the development of a stabilization strategy and a historic structure preservation guide for the Castillo. It also calls for routine removal of vegetation from the coquina walls of the fort and related structures. The park should continue to pursue such projects in order to ensure the structural stability of the monument into the future.

Park management has additionally identified a need for a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) at Castillo de San Marcos. A CLR would aid park interpretation by providing information on the historic appearance of the fort's grounds and making possible a restoration or recreation of the historic scene. Furthermore, a CLR might identify landscape features (e.g., sidewalks,

retaining walls) dating from the War Department era of the park's history. Such features would be potentially eligible for the National Register.

Park structure files should be maintained that record any activity to LCS properties and also serve as central repositories for historical documentation. Historic and nonhistoric photographs, maps, and documents should be catalogued and appropriately stored. Ongoing efforts to organize the park archives and library should continue to ensure the preservation of these important resources.